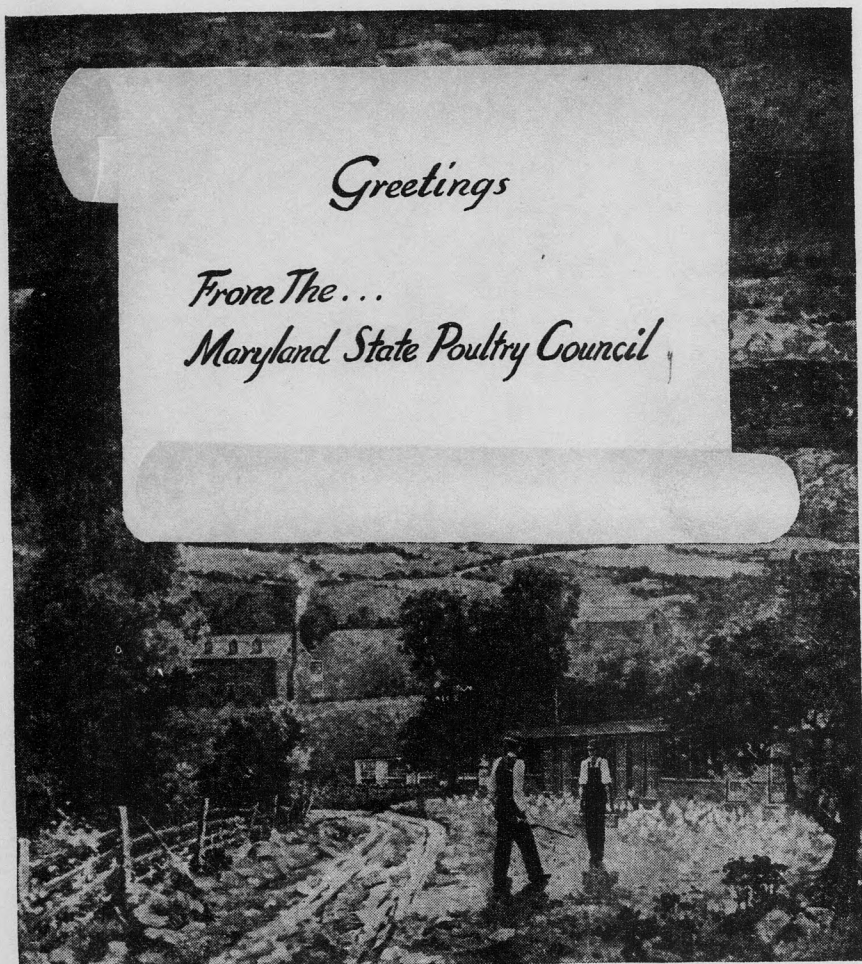


THE 1946
MARYLAND POULTRY
YEARBOOK

Greetings

*From The...
Maryland State Poultry Council*



WHY DOES A FEED COMPANY

Dub
YOUR COCKERELS?



A Beacon Service
Man preparing to
dub a cockerel



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THE 1946

MARYLAND POULTRY

YEARBOOK



Published by

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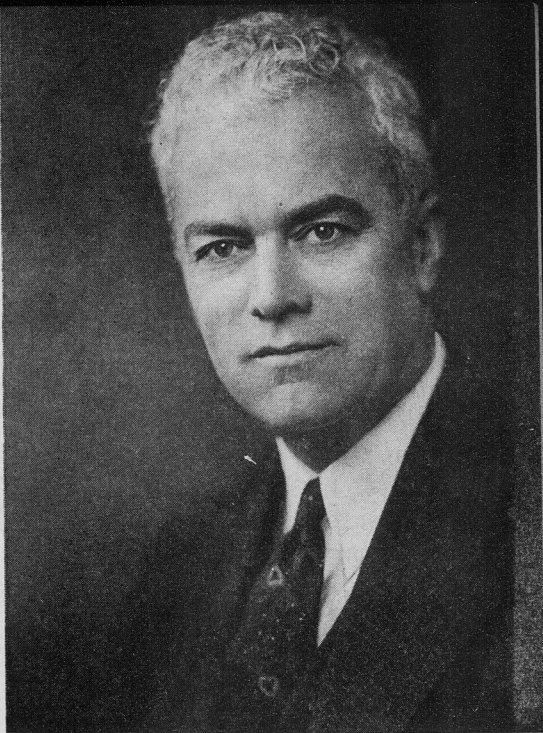
Greetings

to the

Poultry People

of

Maryland



Dr. H. C. Byrd

For the first time in five years, the Maryland State Poultry Council is publishing its Yearbook in a period of peace. This fact emphasizes the achievements of the Council in having carried on its state-wide program under war-time difficulties.

Not for one moment has the Council ceased its activities in its effort to maintain a high standing for the poultry industry of Maryland, and I trust that with the return of peace the Council will be able to make even greater strides in attaining its objectives.

Though the war is over and all of us are inclined to let down just a bit in whatever we may be doing, we should remember that the end of the war brings before the State Poultry Council many difficult problems. We have come through a period of unprecedented demand for poultry products. No doubt a period of readjustment in the poultry industry is now before us, and in this period of readjustment much more attention will be given to improvement in the quality of poultry products. In my opinion, the future success of Maryland poultry products in the great markets depends on the extent to which we improve quality. I cannot emphasize this too strongly.

The University of Maryland knows this problem and other problems the poultry industry faces and wants to help in every way that it can. The University now is trying to prevail upon the Army and Navy to release very important members of its poultry staff now in the services, and as soon as this can be done, the University will be in a position to render much more aggressive help.

H. C. BYRD

President, University of Maryland

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Dr. T. B. Symons

Greetings

To The Poultry Producers
of Maryland

Dear Friends:

I am pleased to extend a word of greetings to the poultry producers of Maryland.

No industry has made a greater contribution to the war effort than this one, and no industry in Maryland has made greater progress during the last ten years than poultry. The rapid growth of the industry gives reason for serious consideration in the post-war period. We will naturally be confronted with many problems, but if we can concentrate on efficiency and quality, we will be able to compete successfully.

We have naturally been very handicapped in the absence of several valuable members of the Poultry Department. We are now hoping for their early return. Moreover, we regretted to lose Mr. W. H. Rice of our Extension Service, but we hope his acceptance of a greater opportunity will prove successful.

We have also been confronted with difficulties in the enforcement of the Fresh Egg Law, but with conditions slowly returning to normal, we trust we can again vigorously attack this problem and greatly improve the sale and distribution of eggs. Dr. Jull and all of us appreciate the patience exhibited by poultry producers in the difficulties that we have encountered in personnel. We hope as conditions become more normal we will be in position to render all possible service to this leading industry in the state.

T. B. SYMONS

Dean and Director, College of Agriculture

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"Who's Who in the Egg & Poultry Industries"



Dr. H. F. Cotterman

Members of the
Maryland Poultry Industry

Greetings

I know that all of you will be glad to learn that the courses in the College of Agriculture, offered by the Department of Poultry continue to attract high-grade, enthusiastic students. Ex-service men and women are enrolling as well as other more mature persons interested in improving their production programs. Many enter the four-year curriculum, others come to pursue graduate courses, while others wish special programs of a year or two depending upon their immediate objectives. The College of Agriculture is grateful for the opportunity to assist these young people to acquire the information which should be helpful to them in the period immediately ahead. Persons interested in pursuing courses at the college level should get in touch with Dr. Morley A. Jull, head of the Poultry Department, with the Director of Admissions of the University, or with me. A catalog may be procured upon request.

H. F. COTTERMAN

Assistant Dean, College of Agriculture



**Let Super Greens Pellets Help You Combat
Hatching Losses and Produce Sturdy, Livable Chicks**

BREEDING FLOCKS NEED a ration that's rich in vitamins to fortify them for high hatches and strong, livable chicks. So do as many successful poultrymen are doing and feed Ful-O-Pep Super Greens Pellets along with your mash.

YES, FUL-O-PEP Super Greens Pellets are packed with vitamin-rich sources such as Concentrated Spring Range*, Nature's Richest Vitamin Combination to help breeders produce big, husky chicks with deep yellow-colored shanks. These vitamin-rich pellets help you hatch a high percentage of hatching eggs and help your laying flock gain stamina and resistance to colds. They help maintain proper feed intake for maximum egg production.

TO FORTIFY BREEDER BIRDS with a high vitamin intake, to get good hatching eggs, to produce sturdy, livable chicks, to help keep breeders healthy, supplement your mash with Ful-O-Pep Super Greens Pellets.

REMEMBER, hens take to these pellets readily. All you do is sprinkle a few Ful-O-Pep Super Greens Pellets on top of the mash according to directions. For details write

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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**QUAKER OATS
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Dr. W. B. Kemp

Congratulations

To Maryland Poultry Producers

The poultry industry deserves the congratulations of all of us for the splendid production job which it has done during the war period. There is no other type of food for man on which the volume of production can be changed so quickly at any season of the year in response to emergency demands such as those which arise in war time. Consequently poultry and poultry products have been relied upon to fill the gaps produced by shortage of red meats. It is only this industry that has permitted our people to enjoy a diet that has been relatively unimpaired during the war period.

As red meat becomes plentiful again it will not be surprising if there is a temporary drop below normal in the demand for poultry; because usually we want greater variety in our diet than has been permitted during past months. However, a healthy future is in store for the industry. The efficiency of the hen in converting feed into food and the high palatability of all poultry products assures that position.

The Agricultural Experiment Station, through the facilities of the Departments of Poultry Husbandry, Animal Pathology, and Agricultural Economics, is attacking many of those problems of the industry which may be solved through research. It stands ready to aid in new problems as they arise.

I want to extend my congratulations to the Maryland poultry producers for your accomplishments and to wish you every success in the future.

W. B. KEMP

Director, Agricultural Experiment Station



K-M

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DRINKING WATER

Other HILLTOP HEALTH AIDS

include MOR-EEN Powder (with Phenothiazine) for intestinal troubles; WOR-MOR Powder for mixing with poultry mash for the control of worms; TONE-O-MOR, a medicinal tonic for birds lacking pep; BRO-NO-MOR, for the relief of respiratory troubles and used effectively in conjunction with VAPO-MOR spray and RESPO-MOR Stimulator — a three-way treatment; PURE-MOR Pine oil Disinfectant, Fumigants, Vaccines, Antigen, Bacterins, Biologics, etc.

OUR EASTERN ADDRESS

Poultry raisers in Eastern territory will find prompt service and a complete line of Hilltop Products at the Hilltop Laboratories Eastern Division, 125 McPherson Street, Hagerstown, Maryland.



718 Washington Ave. No., Minneapolis 1, Minn.

POULTRY INDUSTRY FIRST IN GROSS INCOME OBTAINED BY MARYLAND FARMERS IN 1944

There are over 35,000 farmers in Maryland engaged in the poultry business. On the great majority of these farms, poultry raising and egg production supplement other farm operations. At the same time, on about 10,000 farms the laying flock contains 100 birds or more. There are over 1,000 commercial flocks in the state, over 600 farms on which 100 or more turkeys are raised each year, and several hundred farms on which broilers and fryers are produced commercially.

There are about 4,000 farms which obtain their major source of income from poultry and poultry products.

The following figures give the gross income obtained by Maryland farmers in 1944 from several of the more important branches of agriculture. The gross income given for poultry does not include the income from urban flocks, nor from ducks, geese, and guineas.

Poultry	\$40,508,000	Wheat	9,694,000
Dairy Products	39,814,000	Cattle and Calves	7,504,000
Truck Crops	22,997,000	Fruits	5,481,000
Hogs	11,422,000	Corn	4,164,000

The poultry income was obtained from the following sources:

Broilers	\$16,781,000	Farm Chickens	8,159,000
Market Eggs	12,966,000	Turkeys	2,211,000

Big Increases in Broiler Production From 1938 to 1944

The number of broilers produced in Maryland increased from less than 6 million in 1938 to 21 million in 1944.

Big Increase in Hatchery Output From 1938 to 1944

In 1938 Maryland had about 137 hatcheries with a hatching capacity of about 5 million eggs and these hatcheries produced 15,212,000 chicks. In 1944 there were about 123 hatcheries with about 10 million egg capacity and they produced 46,228,000 chicks.

GOOD CHICKS FROM WELL BREEDERS

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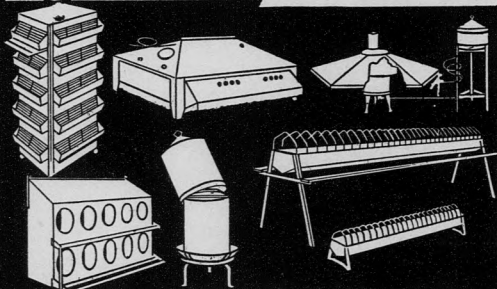
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trouble and increase
poultry profits with Cy-
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today for catalog.

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URBANA, IND.

COMFORTABLE HOUSES AND GOOD FLOCK MANAGEMENT FOR EFFICIENT EGG PRODUCTION

Morley A. Jull, University of Maryland

The best results in egg production are only secured when laying houses protect the birds against excessively high and low temperatures especially against sudden changes in temperature. Also, the proper housing of the layers makes it possible to manage them more efficiently.

The laying house should provide the following conditions in order that egg production may be maintained at an efficient level:

1. Moderate temperature at all times.
2. Adequate floor space per bird.
3. Good ventilation, especially during the hot summer months.
4. Dry litter, especially during the winter months.
5. Plenty of sunlight during the winter months.
6. Sanitary features, including concrete floors, to keep down disease.

Moderate temperature is assured by proper insulation of the laying house, especially the roof. Results secured by the Poultry Department of the Maryland State Experiment Station indicate that the straw-lofe insulation of the roof tends to keep the laying house relatively cool in summer and relatively warm in winter. It also helps in keeping the litter dry in winter.

Desirable housing and other facilities for layers are as follows:

Breed	Leghorn	General Purpose
Floor space per bird, square feet	3.5	4.0
Roosting space per bird, inches	7.0	10.0
Space between roosts, inches	12.0	15.0
Mash hopper space per 100 birds, feet	16	20
Watering capacity per 100 birds, gallons	5.5	6.0

Wire netting under the roosts keeps the birds out of the manure, fewer eggs are soiled, and the spread of disease is reduced.

Provide one nest for about every five birds. A trough nest located about one foot from the wall of the laying house so that the birds enter the nests from the rear, the eggs being collected from a raised door in the front, tends to prevent egg breaking and egg eating almost entirely.

The "built-up" litter system is the most satisfactory way of maintaining dry litter in the laying house and reducing labor in removing the litter. When the pullets are housed about two inches of dry litter is placed in the house and from time to time enough litter is added to keep the top layer dry until the litter is 6 or 8 inches deep.

Mash hoppers low enough to enable the birds to eat while standing on the floor tends to increase the consumption of mash. At the same time, straw and dirt should be kept out of the mash to prevent the spread of disease. Watering containers should be located on wire platforms to keep the litter dry and to prevent the spread of disease.

The laying house should be kept free of rats to avoid wastage of feed and prevent the spread of disease.

WHAT ARE YOUR POSTWAR PLANS?

Our plan is this . . .

To use attractive "in-the-store" signs and displays—wall signs, window signs, floor and counter signs . . . and colorful window and counter displays—to encourage greater consumption of eggs and poultry.

To push sales through extensive advertising in newspapers, magazines, and radio . . . and, we hope, eventually television.

To guarantee our millions of daily customers only quality foods . . . through a rigid system of source-to-sale freshness control . . . and through efficient, intelligent merchandising.

To the producer who sells to A&P, we will continue to offer a large, year-round market . . . good, stabilized prices . . . and prompt payment without credit risk.

In addition, continual aid will be given to help the egg and poultry industry build a wider, better market for tomorrow!

Plan today to turn to A&P!

THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.

National Egg & Poultry Department

GRAYBAR BUILDING, NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK



BUY MORE WAR BONDS

POULTRY DISEASE CONTROL

A. L. Brueckner, V.M.D., Director, Live Stock Sanitary Service

The poultry producer has an enormous burden placed upon the economic return from his business because of losses from disease. These diseases may be caused by germs and parasites, by errors in management, or by nutritional deficiencies. In many instances all of these factors are active.

Facilities Offered—The Live Stock Sanitary Service has offered facilities for many years for the diagnosis of poultry diseases and for research studies, looking toward better methods of treatment and control and a fuller understanding of disease conditions of unknown cause. In case of those diseases which can be best controlled and eradicated on a broad basis of endeavor, definite programs have been outlined and put into effect. The results of some of these projects have been of untold value to Maryland producers through the immediate reduction in losses, and also as a means of placing the State poultry industry on a firm foundation for a greatly broadened market.

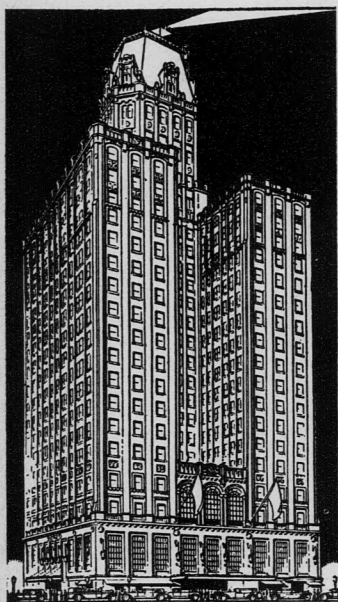
Branch Laboratories—Branch Laboratories in Salisbury and Centreville have greatly added to the scope of the diagnostic and research work which was formerly conducted only at College Park. Plans are now in the formative stage for a larger laboratory at Salisbury and for branches at Hagerstown and Frederick. County governments in proximity to these branches have materially aided in these projects. The limiting factor at present is personnel. It is virtually impossible during this period of readjustment to secure trained workers for the salaries available. This condition will, in all likelihood, remedy itself within a reasonable time and more extensive work will then be possible.

Consult Specialists—The reduction in losses from diseases cannot be made simply by an outline of procedures, but must be effected by the practical application of the principles on the farm by the producer. Help in solving disease problems can be secured from any of the Live Stock Sanitary Service personnel. It is impossible to set up a research program to cover all conditions, but some investigations can be made to gain sufficient information for effective control and treatment. Research studies made in other states must frequently be used in Maryland to the benefit of producers. Consultations with disease specialists frequently lead to the use of satisfactory and economical means of treatment and control, in contrast to the use of costly remedies of no value.

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Satisfied customers in 20 States.—You too, will like NORMAN'S top quality Broad Breasted Bronze Poults. Foundation Breeder Toms Available in season.

Norman Turkey Farm

Charlotte Hall, Maryland

STARTING, GROWING, LAYING, AND BREEDER MASHES

George M. Briggs, University of Maryland

The formulas given in the following table are designed for birds kept in confinement. All feedstuffs should be in a fresh condition as possible and should not be too finely ground. The formulas are known to give very satisfactory results and are intended to represent the best possible type of mashes.

There are many variations and substitutions which are possible in the formulas given. It is important to remember that there is no nutrient which has to be supplied in just one manner or by just one supplement.

For individuals who desire to make the greatest possible use of home-grown grains, the formulas listed in the table may be used by adding 150 pounds of ground barley and substituting 300 pounds of ground wheat in place of both the wheat bran and wheat middlings.

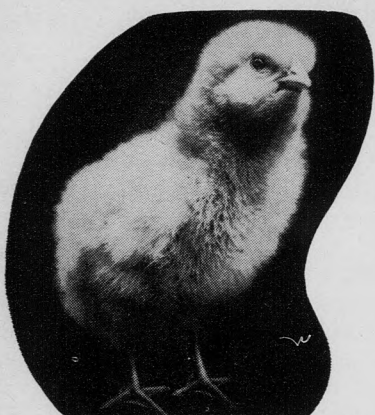
If the chickens have access to good actively growing pasture, it is not necessary to add bone meal, alfalfa leaf meal, fermentation solubles, or manganese sulfate to the mash. The vitamin A and D feeding oil may be omitted if sunlight is plentiful. If ample liquid milk is available, the dried milk and also either the fish meal or meat scraps may be omitted.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND FORMULAS

	Starting Mash	Broiler and Growing Mash*	Laying Mash*	Breeder Mash*
Ground yellow corn	520	580	540	490
Ground heavy oats	250	300	300	250
Wheat middlings	200	200	200	200
Wheat bran	250	250	250	250
Soybean oil meal	100	200	200	200
Corn gluten meal**	100	50	50	100
Alfalfa leaf meal	100	100	100	100
Meat scraps	150	100	100	100
Fish meal	150	100	100	100
Fermentation solubles or its equivalent (80 micrograms riboflavin per gram)....	25	25	25	25
Dried milk product	100	50	50	100
Ground limestone or oyster shell	30	25	40	40
Bonemeal or defluorinated rock phosphate	15	10	30	30
Salt	10	10	15	15
Vitamin A and D feeding oil or its equivalent (400 units D per gram)	4	4	6	8
Manganese sulfate	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Total pounds	2004 $\frac{1}{4}$	2004 $\frac{1}{4}$	2006 $\frac{1}{4}$	2008 $\frac{1}{4}$
Percent protein (calculated)	21.6	20.2	20.0	20.8

* To be fed with scratch grains.

** Or other vegetables protein meals, such as peanut meal, may be used. Additional soybean oil meal may be substituted when these are not available.



Dr. Salsbury's NEW Drinking
Water Medicine . . .

Helps Chicks *Grow* FASTER

Unusual Tonic Benefit of

Dr. Salsbury's

REN-O-SAL

Stimulates Growth

.. A NEW KIND OF DRINKING WATER
MEDICINE EASY TO USE . . .
INEXPENSIVE

Dr. Salsbury's Ren-O-Sal gives poultry raisers a new kind of drinking water medicine . . . with these new, valuable benefits: faster growth, earlier weight development, quicker maturity, earlier egg production.

Thoroughly tested at Dr. Salsbury's Research Farm. Thousands of Ren-O-Sal treated chicks showed these benefits compared to untreated chicks. Thousands praise it. Actual poultry raiser experience backs up these research farm tests. Here is a typical letter:

"My chickens, raised on Ren-O-Sal, are the fastest growing chickens I ever raised."

Give chicks Ren-O-Sal in the drinking water right at the start; use it regularly. Easy to use. Drop two tablets in each gallon of drinking water, mix thoroughly. Safe in any waterer — even metal. Progressive poultry raisers will want an ample supply of genuine Dr. Salsbury's Ren-O-Sal, for regular use as a tonic; for quick use when cecal *coccidiosis* strikes.

Prevents Spread of *Cecal Coccidiosis*. In addition to its tonic benefits, Ren-O-Sal, given in proper doses, prevents the spread of cecal (bloody) *coccidiosis* in chickens. Thousands of flocks were saved big losses last year through prompt treatment with Ren-O-Sal. At the first sign of cecal *coccidiosis* in the flock, treat according to directions on the package.



This Emblem
Identifies
Dr. Salsbury
Dealers



OTHER HELPFUL DR. SALSBUURY'S PRODUCTS

Whenever flocks need help, remember genuine "Dr. Salsbury's" poultry medicines, fumigants, disinfectants or vaccines and bacterins. The entire Dr. Salsbury line includes these helpful products: Dr. Salsbury's PAR-O-SAN: pleasant, convenient poultry house disinfectant. Does the job quickly, easily, safely.

Dr. Salsbury's AVI-TAB: When birds need a "lift," just mix Avi-Tab in wet or dry mash.

Dr. Salsbury's ROTA-CAPS: Only individual treatment containing Rotamine. Removes both large round and capillaria worms. Preferred by poultry raisers, 5 to 1.

Dr. Salsbury's AVI-TON: Labor-saving flock treatment for large round and cecal worms in chickens and turkeys. Contains phenothiazine.

Dr. Salsbury's NIC-SAL: Convenient, labor-saving way to rid hens of lice without handling. Just spread on roost poles. Job's done.

DR. SALSBUURY'S LABORATORIES

Charles City, Iowa

A Nation-wide Poultry Service

GET THE GENUINE DR. SALSBUURY'S

REN-O-SAL

Double-Purpose Drinking Water Medicine

1. Stimulates GROWTH . . . 2. Prevents Cecal COCCIDIOSIS

MARYLAND'S NEW EGG LEGISLATION

Russell C. Hawes, Administrator, Maryland Egg Quality Program

University of Maryland

Producers, wholesalers, retailers and consumers deservingly have been rewarded in their efforts to place Maryland in the class of those States becoming egg quality minded by the passage of the amendments strengthening the Maryland Fresh Egg Law.

What the Law Means—The Maryland Fresh Egg Law now is more than a fresh egg law as the new amendments pertain to the grading of all classes of shell eggs. The Maryland New Egg Legislation requires that all eggs when sold to a retailer or a consumer be marked properly as to one of the four definite sizes; Extra Large, Large, Medium, and Small. If a person does not care to sort his eggs to one of the above mentioned sizes he does not have to, but if unsorted to size he must mark them "Unclassified." In addition, all eggs which do not meet the standards of Maryland Grade Fresh must be marked as Grade B or Grade C, respectively, according to the established Federal Standards for Consumer Grades for shell eggs.

Value of Law—The importance of this legislation cannot be over-emphasized. The Maryland producers now may sell their eggs on a well-rounded marketing system which will guarantee a better return to those quality-minded producers for their progressive efforts. The consumers in our more thickly populated areas can purchase eggs according to quality, size, and use. In every case, merchandising on a basis of standardization generally pays producers and consumers alike. The producer receives any additional price he is entitled to according to efforts expended and the consumer rightfully obtains a product commensurate to money spent.

Cooperation Needed—Producers, wholesalers, and retailers should cooperate to the fullest extent in endeavoring to place in the hands of our Maryland Consumers a well-graded, properly marked quality product which they can be proud of and which will be conducive to the future build up of increased egg consumption through continuous resales.

All eggs offered to the retailer or consumer must be properly identified as to the exact size and grade. For simplification and uniformity, rules have been promulgated which require all eggs packed in cartons to be marked with the exact size and grade on the top of the carton in block letters at least three-eighths inch in height. Any eggs offered for sale to the consumer displayed in bulk shall be properly identified by a placard at least 4½ by 6 inches, printed in a similar manner and placed among or closely adjacent to such eggs.

Maryland's new Egg Legislation will have a very desirable effect upon placing the various classes of eggs in their proper price classification, thereby curbing upgrading or misrepresentation with resultant unfair competition.

Maryland's poultry industry is to be congratulated for its support to this forward and timely marketing legislation.

WE SPECIALIZE IN

Quality

BARRED-CROSS CHICKS



SPEARIN HATCHERY

Snow Hill Road

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POULTRY EQUIPMENT**

**Come to see our complete line of BESTOF-ALL
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**BRING SCOTT
YOUR
POULTRY PROBLEMS**

Beacon equipment is not "just made." It is designed, engineered, and Beacon-Bilt to produce the quality product we stand for. Every item that bears the Beacon label is your guarantee of the finest in Engineered Poultry Equipment.

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BEACON STEEL PRODUCTS CO.

**RAILROAD AVENUE
WESTMINISTER, MARYLAND**

POULTRYMEN MUST COOPERATE IN DISEASE PREVENTION

George D. Quigley, University of Maryland

It was a philosopher who said that Nature dislikes both a crowd and a vacuum. It seems that crowded, congested conditions among men, animals, and plants result in an accumulation of biological enemies which may cause a substantial reduction in the numbers of that population.

While it is admitted that published figures are lacking, it has seemed to the author that the past 10 years has seen a substantial increase in the number and severity or virulence of common poultry troubles. This condition has not only been typical of the Del-Mar-Va broiler area, but of many other less concentrated areas within the state. Control measures have been splendidly worked out in several categories, but the fact remains that the ingress of disease into a poultry flock is always costly, disheartening, expensive in both effort and results, and the ugly head of disease often casts a black shadow forward into the future.

Under these circumstances it is amazing how indifferent and careless the commercial poultryman frequently is concerning the preservation of his capital and the protection of his income. It is most discouraging to find poultrymen who have large healthy flocks carelessly exposing their own flocks, or permitting exposure by others who have been recently walking in infected quarters, yards, or possibly central killing plants or marketing areas. The shoes or footwear, used crates, soiled feed bags, visitors, salesmen and service agents are all tremendously capable of bringing in almost prodigious quantities of infective material. It is time the commercial poultryman himself adopted more rigid sanitation programs to prevent the bringing of infection into his own flock. He should cooperate more fully with all persons involved, including the existing disease control agencies, but above all, should be more vigilant from this standpoint in his own conduct.

The story is told of a broiler producer who lost several hundred birds from fowl typhoid. He disposed of his birds by dumping them at the edge of the woods in his "back forty," thus promoting the possibility that many of his neighbors might suffer from this man's ignorance or carelessness. If this conduct is general it would seem that the public interest becomes involved in a concentrated production area, but whether this interest is sufficient to justify remedial legislation is of course beyond the scope of this article.

Christie's NEW HAMPSHIRE BURST FORTH FULL OF SPIZZERINKTUM

Post-War Prosperity for the Poultry Industry

Only a few of the hundreds of thousands within the poultry industry realize that part of the present magnitude of prosperity of the industry is due to the efforts of a handful of public-spirited poultrymen. For years these men quietly and earnestly gathered in small groups, here in the Northeast, for the purpose of advancing and protecting the best interests of an industry with potential greatness. During the depression of the 1930's, they succeeded in laying foundations for state poultry growers associations, poultry breed improvement organizations, egg cooperatives and auctions, Neppco, the New England Poultry and Egg Institute, and finally, the National Poultry and Egg Board.

Only a few realize the hours of hard work, the years of unselfish effort, the long uphill struggle required to awaken our huge industry to a realization of the benefits to be derived from cooperative and protective organizations. It would require a book to list the direct and indirect benefits the industry enjoys today, in the poultry prosperity of the 1940's, which trace back to those early "town hall" poultry meetings in Northeastern states.

The future? The future depends in large part on what we make it! Let us continue to give our moral and financial support to the Institute, the Council, the Board, and others. They are working for higher than pre-war poultry and egg consumption and increasing our markets. They are utterly dependent upon the financial support of poultrymen, large and small. Prosperity depends upon the cooperation and support we give them. The future of the poultry industry in the remaining 1940's and the 1950's requires the loyal support of each and every one of us. Let us all strive to build, and maintain, a greater industry. We cannot, we must not, fail our able leadership.

CHRISTIE POULTRY FARMS

Box 56

Kingston, New Hampshire

THE MARYLAND POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Charles R. Davis, Supervisor, Live Stock Sanitary Service

The National Poultry Improvement Plan was organized in 1935 to coordinate the Poultry Improvement work among the States. Many States were doing blood testing and culling, yet there was a great need for coordination among the States in this work. Also, a great deal of confusion existed because of the different meanings applied to the same official terms among the States. For example, the term "Accredited" meant freedom from Pullorum in certain States, while the same term in other States was used to designate breeding improvement. The poultry industry saw a need for uniformity in all phases of the work so the N.P.I.P. was formed. To date, 47 of our States are cooperating with this National Plan.

Poultry Improvement Board—Poultry being one of the leading agricultural enterprises in Maryland, it was felt Maryland should join the National Poultry Improvement plan. This was done in 1937. The governing body in Maryland was formed and is known as the Maryland Poultry Improvement Board. This Board consists of five members from the industry, and four from the University of Maryland.

Maryland was lenient in its requirements in the beginning. After much improvement in the quality of breeding, birds through R.O.P. breeding, strict culling by official flock selecting agents, and the lowering of pullorum infection through strict and frequent blood testing, Maryland has progressed to the point where she is now proud of her poultry industry.

Pullorum-Passed Minimum Stage—Since January 1, 1945, Maryland has officially recognized only Pullorum-Passed and Pullorum Clean flocks and hatcheries. During the 1945 hatching season there were 46 Pullorum-Clean and Pullorum-Passed hatcheries in Maryland. Seven of these qualified as Maryland-U.S. Certified; twenty-five as Maryland-U.S. Approved, and the other fourteen had a pullorum status but no official breeding status. There are over 100 hatcheries in Maryland, most of which are doing some breeding improvement and pullorum testing and it is hoped that the official list soon will include many of these.

The Maryland Poultry Improvement Board, the University of Maryland Poultry Department, and the Maryland Live Stock Sanitary Service, with its four centrally located laboratories for pullorum testing and poultry disease diagnoses, are all working hard to continue and further improve the quality and livability of Maryland poultry. With the continued good cooperation of the flock owners and hatcherymen, this will be accomplished.



Carotene Boosts Profits

NRA Carrot Oil is offered in a Complete Line of Vitamins for Poultry Feeds

The vitamin A activity of carrot oil comes from its high concentration of carotene. Carotene is the international standard of vitamin A activity. It is the secret of the well known health and conditioning value of carrots. Vitamin

A activity from carrots costs less in the long run because of its remarkable stability and high nutritional value. Prepared and offered in the following forms and combinations.

CHICADEE

Use It as Your Economical Source of D3 in Poultry Feeds

* **Keeps longer—Dry form—2 potencies**

* **100% reliable—poultry raisers praise it**

Chicadee is a dry form of Vitamin D3 or "D" Activated Animal Sterol for use as a source of chick tested vitamin D in all poultry feeds. Its purpose is to make available to poultry feed manufacturers a dry vitamin D product in highly potent form without admixture of other vitamins at the lowest possible price consistent with high quality and 100% reliability. Two potencies are available containing 2,000 and 4,000 A.O.A.C. chick units of vitamin D per gram respectively. The standard potency of Chicadee is 2,000 A.O.A.C. vitamin D units per gram (equal to 908,000 units per pound). Keeping quality tests on Chicadee have proven that whereas dry vitamin D mixtures containing fish oil completely lose their potency within a few months, Chicadee still possesses the full guaranteed potency after storage periods far in excess of the feed manufacturer's requirements.

1. **QUINTREX CAROTENE IN OIL.** A liquid oil containing 1,500,000 Vitamin A units of Carotene per pound. This oil is so potent that one 55-gallon drum contains all the vitamin A activity present in a 32,400-lb. car of fresh garden carrots, having the vitamin A content given by Eddy & Dolldorf (page 317. The Avitamines).

2. **SUPER CAREX.** A dry meal containing 250,000 vitamin A units of Carotene per pound. Carex is similar to Super Carex except it contains 150,000 vitamin A units of Carotene per pound.

3. **SUPER CARADEE.** A dry meal containing 250,000 vitamin A units of Carotene per pound, with chick-tested vitamin D added at the rate of 180 and 400 units per gram. Caradee is similar to Super Caradee except it contains 150,000 vitamin A units of Carotene per pound.

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Contains complete information on carotene for poultry, 4-footed animals and all other uses of carrot oil. 36 pages of scientific facts, illustrations and users' reports on greater profits from using carotene in feeds.

NUTRITIONAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC.

255 BROAD STREET
SOUTH WHITLEY, INDIANA



HOW TO RAISE THE POULTS

Edward W. Glazener, University of Maryland

Raising the young turkeys requires a good start. This good start consists primarily of two factors: (1) Securing poults from good breeding stock, and (2) Good management, particularly in the early stages.

Securing Poults From Good Breeding Stock: Place your order for poults early with a reliable hatcheryman who is practicing good breeding principles and a program of pullorum eradication. Good hatcherymen usually sell-out early in the year, and it is wise to look ahead. Additional money for superior poults is good insurance.

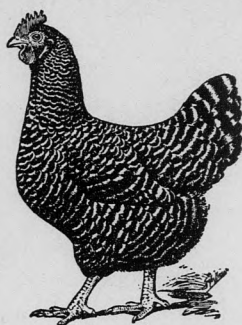
Preparing For The Poults: Before the poults arrive, clean and disinfect the brooder house thoroughly. Examine the brooder stove well in advance of the time the poults are to arrive to see that it is working properly. After the brooder house is dry, place a good litter on the floor and put papers over the litter. If several layers of papers are placed down, each time that the top layer is removed there will be a fresh covering of paper. Leave the paper on the litter for about three days, that is until the poults learn to eat well. In general, plan to brood the poults as you would chicks, but pay more attention to details. The poults do best in small units of around 100 to 200 per unit. Allow at least one square foot of floor space per poult. Make a circle of hardware cloth one foot high around the hover, about two feet from the brooder. As the poults grow older, increase the size of the circle. Leave the corners rounded-off with the hardware cloth until the poults have learned to roost. Provide roosts by the third week to prevent crowding or smothering.

Feeding And Watering The Poults: Dip the beak of each poult in warm water or buttermilk so they will learn to drink. Since poults are difficult to teach to eat as they have poor vision in the beginning, place the feed such that it is easy attainable. Paper plates or clean egg flats are desirable for early feeding. Bright colored marbles or a little chick scratch sprinkled over top the mash is helpful in attracting the poults to the feed. Keep dry mash before the poults at all times. Allow at least three inches of hopper space per poult. Provide about two one-gallon containers of water for each 100 poults.

Providing Sunporches: Do not turn the poults out on the ground as the risk of their picking up disease is too great. Screened porches on the south side of the brooder house are desirable from the second week until the poults go to range or growing shelters at 10 to 12 weeks. A heavy gauge, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wire netting or board strips one-inch in width are satisfactory for the floor of the sunporch. Provide enough space under the floor of the porch to permit cleaning of the droppings.

Personal Interest: A real interest in the job is the most important factor. A successful business man is usually interested in his business, and the rearing of poults is a business enterprise.

GOVE BARRED ROCKS



THE PERFECT CHOICE For MEAT OR EGGS

Nearly a quarter century of careful breeding and management and rigid selection, has naturally resulted in a superior bird. Gove Barred Rocks have all the desirable traits — low mortality, vigor, growth, feathering, early maturity, body size, etc. They are especially noted as heavy consistent producers of large size eggs.

GOVE BARRED ROCK BREEDERS ARE N.H. - U.S. PULLORUM CLEAN



George C. Gove

Gove Barred Rocks are very popular with broiler raisers. Their quick growth, feathering and solid meat make them an exceptional strain for broilers. Write for picture catalog — describes Gove's breeding program. Address Box MP.

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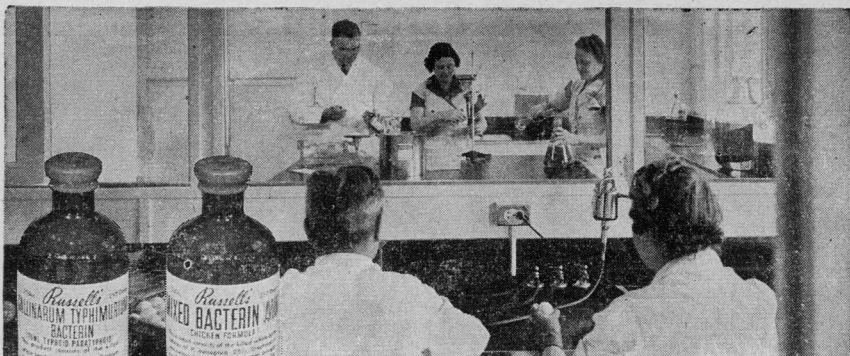


GEORGE C. GOVE, Raymond, N.H.

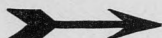
RULES FOR REDUCING TURKEY LOSSES

Morley A. Jull, University of Maryland

1. Keep adult turkeys away from poults.
2. Keep turkeys away from chickens of all ages.
3. Always remember that most turkey diseases are filth-borne.
4. Use hatching eggs from pullorum-passed or pullorum-clean flocks.
5. Disinfect and fumigate incubators against pullorum disease, omphalitis, and other diseases.
6. Hatch poults in separate incubators and incubator rooms from chicks.
7. Thoroughly clean and disinfect brooder house before using.
8. Place a pan with disinfectant outside the brooder house.
9. Avoid overcrowding, especially as poults grow.
10. Avoid overheating and chilling.
11. Visit brooder house nightly for first 4 or 5 nights.
12. Have patience in teaching poults to learn to eat and drink.
13. Use type of feeder and waterer that will prevent feed and water contamination.
14. Keep litter as dry as possible at all times.
15. Put feeders and waterers on wire or slat platforms.
16. Provide roosts early.
17. Use sunporches attached to brooder house for first 8 weeks.
18. Avoid as far as possible carrying disease organisms from adult turkeys and from chickens to the turkey brooder houses.
19. Disinfect coops and crates every time they are used.
20. Feed well balanced diet, especially with respect to certain vitamins.
21. Either rear poults in sunporches or on clean ground, not used for 2 years.
22. On range, move feeders and waterers frequently and keep poults away from droppings under roosts.
23. Clean and disinfect water containers regularly.
24. Rotate flock from yard to yard or to different acres in field.
25. Be sure range is well drained and has no stagnant water.
26. Do everything possible to prevent soil contamination.
27. Provide plenty of shade to prevent heat prostration.
28. Avoid as far as possible carrying disease organisms to the range.
29. Burn all dead birds or bury them in fields that will not be used by turkeys for over 2 years.
30. In case of an outbreak of disease, consult a veterinarian or an official of the State Live Stock Sanitary Service.



RUSSELL'S CONTROL PROGRAM



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Pullorum Antigen
Mixed Bacterin Avian
(Chicken Formula)
Mixed Bacterin Avian
(Turkey Formula)
Pasteurella Avicida Bacterin
(Fowl Cholera)
Avisepticus-gallinarum Bacterin
(Fowl Typhoid)
Fowl Pox Vaccine
Fowl Pox Vaccine
(Pigeon Strain)
Laryngotracheitis Vaccine
(Wene)
Gallinarum-typhimurium Bac-
terin (Fowl Typhoid-para-
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A Tonic and Appetizer for layers in production or Moulting Hens. Great for fowls and turkeys all ages. Mix only one pound to 100 lbs. of feed.

A section of our large, Modern Scientific Laboratories where Russell Vaccines, Bacterins and Antigens are manufactured.

Each year more and more successful poultry raisers follow the Russell Control Program for better poultry health. They find its use pays them extra profits with more eggs and faster maturing broilers.

The I. D. Russell Co. in its own laboratories manufactures an effective and economical line of pharmaceutical poultry medicines and biologics. Each compounded as an aid in more profitable poultry raising.

A POULTRY MEDICINE FOR EVERY NEED

KORUM—One of America's Favorites. Used in the drinking water for chicks, broilers, layers and breeders.

GOLDEN KAPS—For individual treatment. They contain Phenothiazine, Nicotine Suplhate, Areca Nut and other drugs.

REVENGE ROOST PAINT—It Gassifies from the hens body heat. Kills body lice and feather mites.

SPRAYR INHALANT—Can be sprayed directly on fowls or used as a vapor.

LITTER SPRAY—An effective and economical spray for laying and brooder houses. Has. F.D.A. Coefficient 5. Kills germs and red mites.

REVENGE—A lice destroyer that kills all kinds of lice that live on poultry. Used in nests, dust boxes, on roosts and direct on birds.

PICKR—An aid in controlling cannibalism. It is non-poisonous. Apply directly on birds.

LARGE ROUND WORM POWDER

An economical flock treatment to expel large round worms. Mixes with dry mash or coarse ground feed.

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Try as we may, there is no better way to describe the qualities of D & G feeds than to say they are “so practical.” D & G feeding formulas assure adequate nutrition, yet include no “glamour ingredients,” to stimulate sales. D & G feeds are sold through practical dealers. Get to know the D & G man in your neighborhood.



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Hens That Lay!
Chicks That Live
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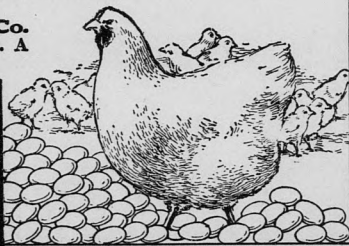
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FOODS



COSTS OF PRODUCING BROILERS

Hugh A. Johnson, University of Delaware

In a survey of broiled-production costs in Delaware in the fall and winter of 1943-44 it was found that the immediate cash outlay for producing broilers ranged from 19.6 cents to 40.5 cents per pound. There are other costs which growers are not in position to estimate with any degree of accuracy unless they have kept actual cost accounts for a period of years. Interest on investment, depreciation on buildings and equipment, and an allowance for wages of family labor together with the cash value of perquisites provided to labor (house rent, fuel, garden, meat, etc.) are items seldom calculated by farmers but are included in the net income figure. From available information, including actual construction costs on buildings, it appears that the total cost per 1,000 chicks during the winter of 1943-44 would have approximated those in the following table.

Estimated Cost of Growing 1000 Broilers in 1943-44*

Item	Estimated Cost	
	Dollars	Per cent
Feed, 16 lbs. per bird sold 6.67 tons @ \$80	533.60	72.4
Chicks @ 12 cents	120.00	16.3
Fuel	22.00	3.0
Labor @ \$35 per week	34.67	4.7
Light, water, disinfectants	3.00	0.4
Interest on investment 5%	8.50	1.1
Depreciation	8.00	1.1
Taxes	2.00	0.3
Repairs	4.00	0.5
Insurance	1.60	0.2
TOTAL	737.37	100.0

* Based upon a \$5,000 building of 15,000 chick capacity.

On this basis, if the theoretical operator had average mortality (17.3%), made average weights (3.1 lbs.), and sold his birds at average prices during this period he would have sold 827 broilers, or a total of 2,564 pounds, for 29.4 cents per pound. He would have received \$753.82 or have made a profit of \$16.45 per thousand broilers started during this period. This is hardly enough to justify the risk involved.

Such situations are possible during short periods because certain fixed items of expense such as taxes, insurance, and depreciation can be made up out of profits from "good batches." A contention common among broiler growers is that they must figure on three flocks—one to lose money on, one to make wages on, and one to make back losses on.

MEAT PER BAG



is the True Gauge of Value in a Broiler Feed

High livability, fast growth, quick feathering, are all very important to a broiler raiser. But those factors alone are not enough to assure maximum profits.

Along with those three factors, you must also get a *high yield of meat per bag of feed*. In the final analysis, broiler profit depends upon your cash return per bag of feed — and the cash return depends upon the meat yield.

An increase of 5 pounds of meat per bag of feed can make more difference than an increase of 5¢ a pound. See below:

CASH RETURN PER BAG OF FEED

25 Lbs. Meat per bag at 35¢ per Lb.	\$8.75
30 Lbs. Meat per bag at 30¢ per Lb.	9.00

Two feeds may give you somewhat similar results in livability growth and feathering, yet give you widely different results in yield of meat per bag. Feeds vary widely in this respect, and it is the true gauge of their value.

Purina Broiler Chow has an enviable reputation for high yield of meat per bag, under practical farm conditions. On the Purina plan, many men figure 1 bag of Broiler Chow to raise 10 broilers to a 3 lb. average.

PURINA BROILER CHOW

AT THE STORE WITH THE CHECKERBOARD SIGN

SCRATCH GRAIN MIXTURES

George M. Briggs, University of Maryland

The formulas listed in the following table are suggested for those who desire to mix their own scratch grains. The one chosen should depend upon which grains are available. Other combinations may be used than those given.

Suggested Scratch Grain Mixtures

Ingredient	Formula Number				
	1	2	3	4	5
Corn	75	50	50	50	40
Wheat	25	50	25	25	40
Barley			25		
Oats				25	20

Coarse scratch grain may be given to chicks any time from the sixth week on. Small amounts should be given at first and the amount gradually increased until at about 16 weeks about as much scratch is fed as mash.

It is well to remember that the growth of chickens is influenced by the amount of scratch mixture consumed when compared to the amount of mash. Growing mashes contain relatively more protein than scratch mixtures. In general, therefore, the higher the proportion of mash consumed to the scratch mixture the faster the growth. For this reason, many broiler producers prefer to feed little or no scratch grains to their broilers.

RIBOFLAVIN IN POULTRY FEEDS

The use of pure ("synthetic") riboflavin has come into prominence in the last several years. This material is exactly the same as the riboflavin which occurs in natural feedstuffs, and may be used as a direct and economical source of riboflavin. It must be remembered, however, that natural riboflavin concentrates supply other nutrients which are often important in addition to riboflavin. Thus, when using pure riboflavin in a ration to supply the chicken's riboflavin requirement, one must be sure that this is the only vitamin lacking and that there is a proper balance of all nutrients. Unless one is sure of this point, it is recommended that riboflavin be added in the form of the natural concentrate.

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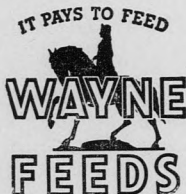
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POUNDS OF FEED CONSUMED BY TURKEYS

PER POUND GAIN IN WEIGHT

Morley A. Jull, University of Maryland

In the table below data are given on the pounds of feed consumed per pound gain in weight by Broad-Breasted and Standardbred Bronze and Beltsville Small-Type White turkeys at different ages, all birds being reared on range. From this table you can estimate the approximate number of pounds of feed required by your flock if it is to be reared on range. If your flock is to be reared in confinement, add about 5 to 15 percent to the figures given in the table. Other varieties, such as the Black and White Holland, usually consume slightly less than the Standardbred Bronze at any given age.

Age in Weeks	Variety	Source of data	Average weight per bird pounds	Pounds feed consumed per bird	Pounds feed per pound gain
24	Broad-Breasted Bronze	California*	15.43	68.35	4.50
		South Carolina**	15.68	60.43	3.85
		Wyoming***	17.30	62.90	3.64
	Standardbred Bronze	U. S. F. A. ****	14.69	56.28	4.05
	Beltsville Small-Type White	California*	10.99	55.16	5.10
		South Carolina**	11.19	47.31	4.23
28	Broad-Breasted Bronze	California*	18.45	87.72	4.84
		Washington*****	22.25	100.70	4.52
		Wyoming***	20.1	86.40	4.30
	Standardbred Bronze	U.S.D.A.****	16.92	73.35	4.59
32	Standardbred Bronze	U.S.D.A.****	18.66	92.28	5.15

* V. S. Asmundson and T. H. Jukes, Cal. Ext. Service, 1944.

** M. J. Darrow and C. L. Morgan, S.C. Exp. Sta., 1944.

*** M. O. North, Wyoming Ext. Service, 1943.

**** S. J. Marsden, U.S.D.A., 1940.

***** E. J. Robertson and J. S. Carver, Wash. Exp. Sta., 1941.

MARYLAND OFFICIAL R.O.P. BREEDERS

Approved, Certified, and Pullorum-Passed and Pullorum-Clean Hatcheries

REQUIREMENTS

Maryland-U. S. Certified Flock—To be classed as certified a flock must be mated to U.S. R.O.P. males. In addition, the females must meet the approved breeding stage.

Maryland - U.S. Certified Hatchery—Such hatcheries must set eggs only from certified flocks.

Maryland - U.S. Approved Flock—To be classed as approved all birds in the flock must be approved by an official flock-selecting agent as meeting the standard requirements for the breed.

Maryland - U.S. Approved Hatchery—Such hatcheries must set eggs only from approved flocks.

Maryland - U.S. Pullorum-Passed Flock—All birds on the premises over five months of age must have passed one negative test within the past 12 months. If on any test during the season the infectoin rate is over five per cent, the flock must then pass two consecutive negative tests at least six months apart to be classed as Pullorum-Passed.

Maryland - U.S. Pullorum-Passed Hatchery—Such hatcheries must set eggs only from Pullorum-Passed or Pullorum-Clean flocks.

Maryland - U.S. Pullorum-Clean Flock—Once a flock is Pullorum Passed, and on a subsequent test at least six months later, no reactors are found the flock is entitled to a Pullorum-Clean rating (this last test must have been within the past twelve months).

Maryland - U.S. Pullorum-Clean Hatchery—Such hatcheries must set eggs only from Pullorum-Clean flocks.

Maryland - U.S. R.O.P. Breeders

Ahmuty, Sam., Odenton	N.H., Passed
Alexander, Jas. H., Rt. 16, Essex	S.C.W.L., Passed
Ayrlawn Farms, Bethesda	S.C.W.L.-B.P.R., Clean
Eckrich, W. P., Mount Airy	S.C.W.L., Passed
Fiery, J.M., Smithsburg	N.H., Passed
Seneca Park Poultry Farm, Middle River	S.C.W.L., Clean
Snyder, C. M., 8727 Old Harford Rd., Baltimore, 14	S.C.W.L., Passed

Maryland - U.S. Certified, Pullorum-Clean Hatcheries

*Ayrlawn Farms, Bethesda S.C.W.L.-B.P.R.

Maryland - U.S. Certified, Pullorum-Passed Hatcheries

*Ahmuty, Sam, Odenton N.H.

*Alexander, Jas. H., Rt. 16, Box 126, Essex, 2	S.C.W.L.
*Buttrill, Hearon, Rt. 3, Annapolis	B.P.R.-N.H.
*Eckrich, W.P., Mount Airy	S.C.W.L.
Fiery, J. F., Smithburg	N.H.
Snyder, C. M., 8727 Old Harford Road, Baltimore, 14	S.C.W.L.

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*Elder Poultry Farm, Hyde	S.C.W.L.-B.P.R.
*Seneca Park Poultry Farm., Middle River	B.P.R.-N.H.
	(Certified S.C.W.L.)
*Windsor Poultry Farm, Annapolis	N.H.
Carr, Sam., Rockville	S.C.W.L.-B.P.R.-N.H.
Duckworth, S. E., Hanover	S.C.W.L.-B.P.R.-N.H.
	R.I.R. Cross
Eiker, Walter, Sudlersville	S.C.W.L.-B.P.R.-N.H. Cross
Enfield Hatchery, Forest Hill	S.C.W.L.-N.H.
Engel, F. C., Union Bridge	S.C.W.L.-B.P.R.-W.P.R.-N.H.
Four County Hatchery, Laurel	S.C.W.L.-B.P.R.-W.P.R.-N.H. Cross
Hines Hatchery, Olney	S.C.W.L.-N.H.
Laurel View Farm, Laurel	S.C.W.L.-W.P.R.-N.H.
Maryland Chick Hatchery, Frederick	S.C.W.L.-W.P.R.-N.H.
	B.P.R.-R.I.R.-Cross
*Quigley, George D., Laurel	S.C.W.L.-N.H.
Rohobeth Hatchery, Rehobeth	N.H.-B.P.R.-Cross
Rock Hill Hatchery, Preston	B.P.R.-S.C.W.L.-N.H.-Cross
*Smith, Wm. A., Hanover	S.C.W.L.-B.P.R.-N.H.-Cross
Southern Maryland Hatchery, Aquasco	S.C.W.L.-B.P.R.-W.P.R.
	R.I.R.-N.H.-Cross
Spearin Poultry Farm, Salisbury	N.H.-Cross
Stonesifer Poultry Farm, Keymar	N.H.-B.P.R.-Cross
*Win-Mar Hatchery, Silver Spring	N.H.

Maryland - U.S. Pullorum-Passed Hatcheries

Dryden's Hatchery, Snow Hill	Cross
Esham's Hatchery, Parsonsburg	N.H.-Cross
*Hiener, Edw., Stoneybatter Road, Clenarm	R.I.R.
Lawyer's Hatchery, Thurmont	N.H.-Cross
*Lindsay, R. D., Silver Spring	N.H.
Matthews Hatchery, Salisbury	Cross
Peerless Hatchery, Showell	Cross
Small & Bull, Pocomoke	N.H.-Cross
*Stevenson, I. E., Hanover	S.C.W.L.-N.H.
Whittington Hatchery, Marion	Cross
Wilkins, J. A., Pocomoke	Cross
Wilson's Hatchery, Rising Sun	S.C.W.L.-B.P.R.-W.P.R.-N.H.-Cross

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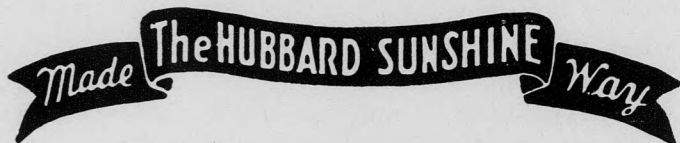
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Broad-Breasted Bronze - Bourbon Reds
- **Norman Turkey Farm, Charlotte Hall Broad-Breasted Bronze
- *Stewart, L. N., McDaniel Broad-Breasted Bronze

Maryland - U.S. Pullorum-Clean Hatcheries

- *Tacaro Farm (E. Taylor Chewning), Nutwell Broad-Breasted Bronze

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- *Hillside Turkey Farm, Thurmont
White Holland - Broad-Breasted Bronze

Maryland - U.S. Pullorum-Passed Hatcheries

- *West Sherwood Farms, St. Michaels Broad-Breasted Bronze
- *Denotes Breeder Hatchery

Note: Please keep in mind that this list of R. O. P. breeders and of chicken and turkey hatcheries is as of July 1, 1945. As selecting, testing, and inspection work progresses this season, revised lists will be made available. Anyone wishing additional copies or desiring to secure revised lists as they are made available from time to time should write to D. C. R. Davis, Live Stock Sanitary Service, College Park, Md.

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THE FUTURE OF THE BROILER INDUSTRY

Morley A. Jull, University of Maryland

Some few months ago Major Wacław Zatorski, of the Polish army, wrote me stating that "Maryland fried chicken is very well known all over the world."

With that wonderful reputation at stake, it is now up to Maryland producers and dressing plant operators to see to it that the very best quality of meat-type bird is produced on the broiler plants and that the finished appearance of the dressed birds will have the greatest possible "eye appeal" to consumers.

Improving Dressed Appearance

In spite of all the uncertainties of the future, one thing seems certain: competition in selling broilers and fryers is going to become keener and keener. Dressed poultry buyers are already demanding more rigid grading and better finished appearance.

During the war years, most dressing plants had difficulty in securing experienced killers and pluckers. Also, at times the demand for fresh-killed fryers and broilers for the armed forces and for civilians was so keen that the birds were hustled through the processing stages so fast that many of them were not properly finished.

Some of the operators do not hold the birds properly against the rubber fingers of the plucking machine, with the result that many birds still have pinfeathers on their backs when they reach the grading racks. Poor bleeding is evidenced in some birds. Also, in some plants many of the birds are not properly singed. As the operators working in the different dressing plants gain experience undoubtedly many of these objections will be overcome and better finished birds will be prepared for packing.

Better Grading Needed

Probably the one thing that would do more than anything else to enhance the reputation of Maryland poultry on the markets would be more rigid grading. There will always be a demand for good quality poultry, properly graded. Mixing second grade poultry in with top grade stuff hurts the reputation of a dressing plant.

Eviscerating Third Grade Birds

Another thing that might be done to maintain the good reputation of Maryland fresh-killed broilers and fryers would be for dressing plants to eviscerate their third grade poultry and cut it up to be sold as "cut-up" chicken. In this way the third grade poultry would not directly affect the price of the dressed poultry sold.

Dressing plant operators on the Peninsula should be interested in doing everything possible to make poultry so uniformly good that it will be its own best advertisement.

Safeguarding the future of the Maryland broiler industry means reducing losses, costs of production, processing and marketing to the lowest possible minimum consistent with high quality, and selling the finished product to the best possible advantage.

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	Growing	Breeding
Ground yellow corn	400	380
Wheat bran	250	250
Wheat middlings	200	200
Ground oats	300	300
Alfalfa meal	150	150
Soybean oil meal	300	300
Meat scraps	100	100
Fish meal	100	100
Dried skimmilk or other dried milk product	100	100
Distiller's solubles, or its equivalent (80 micrograms riboflavin per gram)	30	30
A. & D feeding oil, or its equivalent (400 units D per gram)	10	10
Salt	20	20
Manganese sulphate	½	½
Bonemeal or defluorinated rock phosphate	-	20
Ground oyster shell or limestone	40	40
	2000½	2000½

CALCIUM, PHOSPHORUS, AND VITAMIN D IN TURKEY POULT NUTRITION

An interrelationship was observed at the University of Washington between the levels of calcium, phosphorus, and vitamin D in the diet of turkey poults. Changing the level of any one, within certain limits, appeared to change the requirements of the others for optimum growth and calcification. As little as 50 A.O.A.C. chick units of vitamin D per 100 grams of diet was sufficient for maximum growth and calcification when the diet contained 2.0 or 3.0 percent of calcium and 1.0 percent of phosphorus. Levels of 0.6 percent of calcium and 0.6 percent of phosphorus were sufficient when the diet contained 160 units of vitamin D per 100 grams.

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POST-WAR TRENDS IN MATERIALS USED FOR POULTRY HOUSING

By George D. Quilgley, University of Maryland

The termination of the war is apt to cause a reconsideration of the merits of various materials used in poultry house construction. It becomes apparent that a vast amount of sales effort will be expended to sell the farmer some of the comparatively new materials developed during the war.

Cinder Block. While it is apparent that lumber will probably continue to be the backbone of the poultryman's construction program, certain other materials have recently tended to come to the fore. Among these materials may be mentioned the cinder block, which in many areas has actually permitted a lower housing cost than all-lumber construction. This material if laid properly is dry, a good insulator, is fire and vermin proof, will hold nails, and is of course, very durable. Cinder blocks have given excellent service, and poultrymen who have used them are satisfied with their performance.

Insulation Materials. Various lumber substitutes have been developed in sheet form for use as sheathing and as an insulating material. One manufacturer has perfected a board which has apparently overcome one of the common complaints against the earlier materials, namely that chickens peck huge holes in them. It is claimed that the same peck resistant board is also resistant to the depredations of vermin. Poultrymen have been greatly interested in insulation of laying and broiler houses during the last few years, and unquestionably this trend will continue, but at present there is a rather unfortunate lack of practical research upon many of the problems presented.

Roofing. Recent research work indicates that the metal roofed poultry house, particularly for double deck structures, is due for some revival of interest when it is applied over solid wood sheathing. It has been found that metal roofing applied over solid wood sheathing gives greater protection against summer temperatures than does the commonly used slate surfaced impregnated felt roofing applied over solid wooden sheathing. Wood shingles over solid wooden sheathing was about midway in heat resistance value, in comparison with the two materials mentioned.

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FEATHERS OF VITAMIN D DEFICIENT NEW HAMPSHIRE CHICKS TURN BLACK

An interesting observation which may aid in the diagnoses of vitamin D deficiency in colored breeds has been discovered by workers at the Department of Poultry Husbandry of the University of Maryland. It has been noted that the wing feathers of 4-week old New Hampshire chicks, deficient in vitamin D, contain an abnormal black pigment.

This intense blackening, easily distinct from the normal red (with some black) of the New Hampshire, extended to most all feathers of the body when the deficiency became more severe. When vitamin D was given at this stage, the normal red color was produced but the abnormal black areas remained in the feathers. This left a "tell-tale" mark which told that the bird had been deficient in vitamin D.

This blackening effect was different from the "bleaching out" effect which is produced in the New Hampshire chicken when deficient in an unidentified member of the vitamin B complex. In this unidentified vitamin deficiency many abnormal white feathers can be obtained on a New Hampshire chick.

"PASTING UP" IN BABY CHICKS CAUSED BY VERY HIGH LEVELS OF SOYBEANS OIL MEAL

An abnormal condition called "pasting up" affects some flocks of chicks during the first few days of life. The condition is characterized by fecal material sticking to the down around the vent and often causes death. It is most prevalent in heavy breed chicks, but has also been observed in flocks of White Leghorn chicks. The usual prevention for this trouble has been the feeding of cracked grain to the chicks for the first several days.

Workers at the University of Washington have found that the amount of "pasting up" in the chicks was influenced by the source of supplemental protein in the feed. The use of high levels of soybean oil meal (25 to 37 percent) as the sole source of supplemental protein was the apparent cause of the trouble. Very little "pasting up" occurred in chicks which were fed rations containing 19 percent, or less, of soybean oil meal. Less "pasting up" was caused by a solvent process meal than by samples of expeller process meals. The droppings of chicks fed high soybean oil meal rations were of stickier consistency than those fed the low soybean oil meal rations supplemented with animal protein sources.

It should be stressed that faulty temperature regulation of the brooder may also cause "pasting up."



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MORE DOLLARS FROM THE TURKEY BREEDERS

Edward W. Glazener, University of Maryland

Since the price of poults has been relatively high the last few years, the turkey breeder is interested in securing as many hatching eggs as possible during the season. More early eggs can be obtained by shortening the period of time required for sexual maturity by using artificial lights.

Increased Returns—During this past year, the turkey hens in the Maryland Experiment Station flock were in production approximately six to eight weeks earlier than the previous year by the using of artificial light. More than 15 extra eggs per hen were secured for the early hatching season. At turkey egg prices common in this area, this increase represents an added income of approximately \$7.50 per turkey hen. Also, early poults are desirable as they tend to grow and live better than the late-hatched poults.

Light Toms Earlier—Hens that are mature at twenty-eight weeks of age usually come into production about one month after the lights are started. Of course, some hens will come into production in less than this time, and others will require a longer period of time. Toms appear to be slower in sexual development than hens, requiring exposure to light a month earlier to insure high fertility of the early eggs. This means that the toms to be used with hens that are six or seven months old in December should be exposed to light in November to insure fertility of the eggs laid in January, if the lights are started on the hens in December.

Amount of Light—Bright lights are not necessary to illuminate the house. Dim morning lights that add enough illumination to the regular day to provide about 14 hours of light are desirable. The lights, however, need to be bright enough such that the hens can find the feed and water.

In preparing the house for lighting, suspend the light sockets in the middle of the house from the roof. One 15-watt bulb is needed for each 200 square feet of floor space. The light is reflected better by walls that have been white-washed than by those that are dark. Aluminum-painted reflectors fastened to the light socket will also aid in giving better dispersion of light.

Since regularity is important in turkeys as it is in chickens, the lights should be turned on at a regular time each morning. A homemade alarm clock switch device is satisfactory for this purpose. As the days increase in length, shorten the illuminated period.

Lights are not a substitute but a supplement to breeding, feeding, and mangement in securing more turkey dollars.

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Every precaution should be taken with Pullets before coming into production and broiler flocks 6 to 8 weeks old. Just one brood lost might wipe out a big part of the year's profits.

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Vineland, N. J.

Dept. 45

SAVING LABOR IN DOING POULTRY CHORES

Morley A. Jull, University of Maryland

Maryland market egg producers must learn to do their poultry chores more efficiently if they expect to make good profits from their flocks in the future.

Farmers and their wives work long hours and walk many miles each year doing farm and household work. On many farms, however, far too many unnecessary steps are taken and too many unnecessary miles are walked each year because the poultry work is not properly planned.

Just think, 10 unnecessary steps per day means 2 miles per year and 30 minutes lost time each day means one week lost in a year. One poultryman walked about 50 miles in caring for 1000 layers in a year whereas another poultryman walked about 200 miles in a year caring for the same number of birds; the difference was due to planning the work.

Here are examples of two efficiently organized laying houses: (1) one man takes less than an hour to do all of the chores for 2500 layers, including feeding, watering, and gathering the eggs; (2) one man takes care of 6000 layers and does everything except pack the eggs.

In one year 500 layers consume about 20 tons of feed, which means a lot of labor to handle the feed. In many cases labor could be saved by having feed bins convenient and feed hoppers arranged in line.

In one year 100 layers consume about 6 or 7 tons of water. Installing automatic waterers would save much drudgery on many farms.

Save time gathering eggs by having nests near the door of each pen and use tunnel nests without partitions. Have the egg cooling and packing room near at hand. Save time washing dirty eggs by keeping the litter dry and nesting material clean to avoid dirty eggs.

Save time culling by using wire-hinged frames to confine the layers in a corner of the house. Much culling could also be done by flashlight, thus saving time.

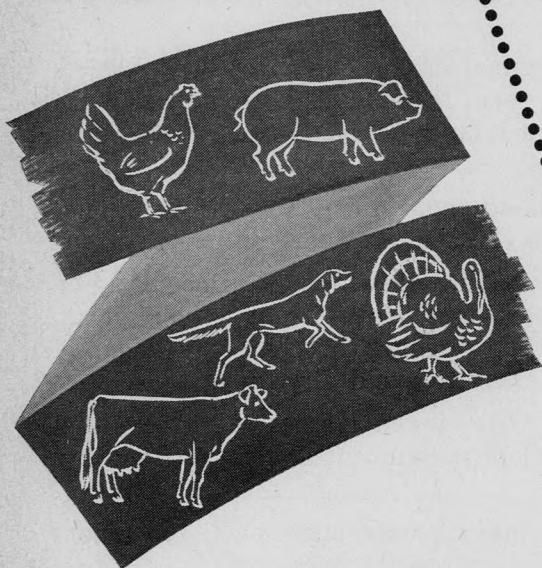
Large pens save labor. Too many poultrymen spend too much time tending too few chickens.

Using built-up litter saves labor cleaning the house.

Organize your work and combine as many operations as possible in each trip through the laying house.

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Poultry producers in Maryland will be very much interested in the following figures on the production, per capita consumption, and price of various poultry products during the five year period 1935-39 and during 1943, together with estimates by U. S. Government officials for 1950. The estimates for 1950 are based on the assumption that there will be full employment, and are contained in Miscellaneous Publication No. 562, entitled "What Peace Can Mean to American Farmers."

Product	Unit	Average 1935-39	1943	1950 Estimate
Egg Production	Dozen			
Egg Consumption	Million	3,335	4,965	4,330
Egg Prices	Pounds	37.3	42.9	43.5
	Dozen	21c	37c	29c
Chicken (Dressed Wt.)	Million			
Chicken Consumption	Pounds	2,325	3,821	3,600
(Dressed Wt.)	Pounds	17.9	28.1	25.0
Chicken Prices	Pound	15c	24c	20c
Turkeys (Dressed Wt.)	Million			
Turkey Consumption	Pounds	350	466	720
(Dressed Wt.)	Pounds	2.6	3.2	5.0
Turkey Prices	Pound	17c	30c	26c

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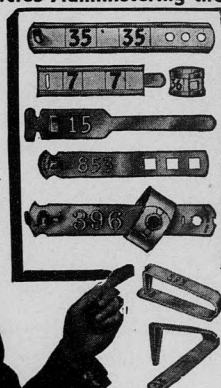
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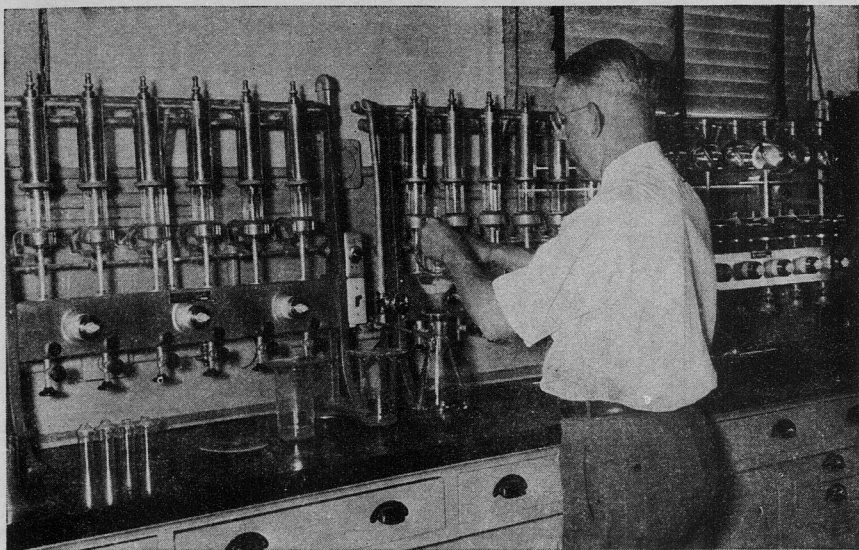
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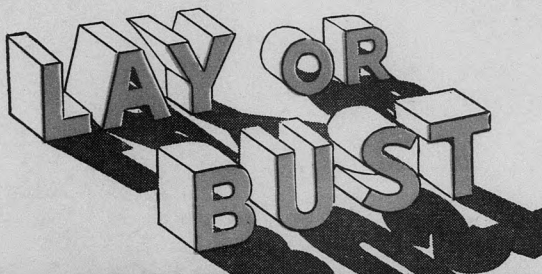
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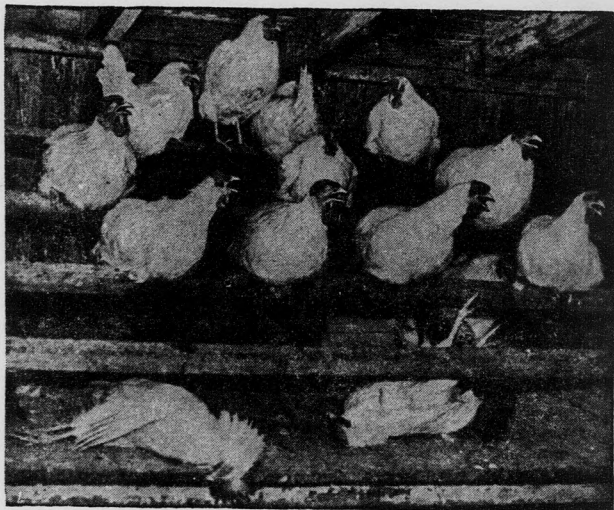
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